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                   UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                   WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS
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                      FAYETTEVILLE DIVISION
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     UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
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        Plaintiff,
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     VS.
                                     CASE NO. 5:17-CR-50027
     CHANTHALANGSY PENG,
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7
        Defendant.
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                TRANSCRIPT OF SENTENCING HEARING
             BEFORE THE HONORABLE TIMOTHY L. BROOKS
9
                   January 12, 2018; 1:31 p.m.
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                     FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS
11
   FOR THE GOVERNMENT:
12
        Mr. Dustin S. Roberts
        U.S. Attorney's Office
13
        414 Parker Avenue
        P.O. Box 1524
14
        Fort Smith, AR 72902
        479 - 783 - 5125
15
        Dustin.Roberts@usdoj.gov
16
   FOR THE DEFENDANT:
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18
        Mr. Ken Osborne
        Osborne Law Firm
        P.O. Box 1345
19
        Fayetteville, AR 72702
        (479) 521-7727
20
21
   Proceedings recorded in realtime via machine shorthand.
22
                   Dana Hayden, CCR, RMR, CRR
23
                 Federal Official Court Reporter
                     35 East Mountain Street
24
                  Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701
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                   THE COURT: The next matter on the Court's
         docket today is the case of the United States versus
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         Peng Chanthalangsy. Our case number is 5:17-CR-50027,
         defendant number 1. Dustin Roberts is here on behalf of
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         the United States, Ken Osborne is here representing
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         Mr. Chanthalangsy, and Diem Nguyen is here from U.S.
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         probation. She performed the presentence investigation
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         in this case.
                   Good afternoon, Mr. Chanthalangsy.
                   THE DEFENDANT: Good afternoon.
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                   THE COURT: Sir, do you know and understand
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         that the purpose of our hearing today is to allow the
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         Court to impose its sentence upon you as a result of
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         your guilty plea in this case and resulting conviction?
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                   THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
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                   THE COURT: In the last 24 hours, have you
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         consumed any medications, drugs, or any other substance
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         that would impair your ability to understand what's
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         going on in the courtroom today?
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                   THE DEFENDANT:
                                   No.
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                   THE COURT: Now, Mr. Osborne has been your
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         attorney for at least some period of time in this case;
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         is that correct?
                   THE DEFENDANT:
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                                   Yes.
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                   THE COURT: Are you fully satisfied with all of
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Mr. Osborn e's legal services and representation of you 1 in this case? 2 THE DEFENDANT: 3 Yes. THE COURT: All right, sir. Well, let's begin 4 our hearing with a brief review of the procedural 5 history of your case. You were originally indicted back 6 7 on April 18th of last year. That indictment charged you 8 with multiple counts relating in some fashion to the distribution of controlled substances. There was also a 10 count, Count Five, that charged you with possession of 11 child pornography, and there was also a forfeiture 12 provision. You then appeared back before this Court on 13 14 August 1st of last year, and at that time you entered a

August 1st of last year, and at that time you entered a plea of guilty to Count Five, which was the possession of child pornography. You also consented to forfeiture. Now, I accepted your guilty plea at that point, but I deferred approval of your plea agreement until I had the opportunity to be informed by the results of the presentence investigation.

So since you were here last in August, that is the process we have been going through. Officer Nguyen conducted that investigation. She reported her initial findings to the attorneys and to the Court on October 2nd, in response to which the government indicated they

had no objections to the initial presentence report. 1 Your attorneys, on the other hand, lodged 2 3 twelve separate objections to the presentence report. 4 Officer Nguyen reviewed those objections but then finalized her presentence report, and the finalized 5 01:34PM version was filed on October 30th. 6 7 On that same date, Officer Nguyen filed a 8 document that we call the addendum to the presentence 9 report, and the addendum is where Officer Nguyen 01:35PM 10 explained why certain objections were being resolved and 11 why certain other objections were not being resolved. Ι 12 believe there was even perhaps later a second addendum. 13 In any event, our rules require, sir, that when 14 dealing with these presentence reports, your attorney is obligated to meet with you, to share the contents of the 15 01:35PM 16 presentence report with you, to explain the contents of 17 those documents to you, and to make sure that any 18 questions you may have about the presentence reports or 19 the addendums have been answered. 20 Let me ask you whether Mr. Osborne has done 01:35PM 21 that with you in this case. Has he? 22 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 23 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Osborne, can you 24 please confirm for the record that you've received the 25 initial and final presentence reports, as well as the 01:35PM

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addendums, and that you have reviewed those with Mr. Chanthalangsy and that you've answered any and all questions that he may have had? MR. OSBORNE: I have, your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Since the presentence 5 report was finalized, the Court has received numerous documents that it has reviewed in preparation for this hearing. I'm going to list these other items to make sure to make sure that I reviewed everything that has been submitted. First of all, the government submitted a sentencing memorandum, which the Court has reviewed. Mr. Osborne, on behalf of Mr. Chanthalangsy, has also submitted a sentencing memorandum, which the Court has There have also been numerous letters of support that have been submitted on behalf of Mr. Chanthalangsy.

Mr. Chanthalangsy has lots of siblings and a big family, and the Court feels like it's heard from many of them, which, it sees that there are quite a few in the audience today and so I certainly appreciate the opportunity to have read and learned more about Mr. Chanthalangsy from those letters.

The Court has also received numerous victim impact statements and letters from the child victims of

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pornography, including some from the series that have
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         been part of the relevant conduct here, 40 pages or so
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         worth of victim impact statements and letters.
                   The Court has also received e-mail
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         communications from the attorneys to the effect that the
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         restitution -- victim restitution claims that have been
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         submitted in this case, that the parties have conferred
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         and have mutually agreed that an appropriate amount of
         restitution for the seven victims that have made
         requests for restitution would be in the sum of $1,000
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         per those seven victims, for a total of $7,000.
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                   I believe that that itemizes all of the
         materials that I have reviewed. Mr. Roberts, are you
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         aware of anything that I've left out?
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                   MR. ROBERTS:
                                 No, your Honor, that's it.
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                   THE COURT: Mr. Osborne, are you aware?
                   MR. OSBORNE:
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                                 No, your Honor.
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                   THE COURT: All right. In looking at Officer
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         Nguyen's addendums, it looks like there were several
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         unresolved objections, Objection Number 3, 4, 5, 6, 8,
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             I may have left out one; but in any event, my
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         understanding is that given where we are at this point
         and what Mr. Osborne has had a chance to review that the
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         defendant would now like to withdraw all of the
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         remaining unresolved objections; is that correct?
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1 MR. OSBORNE: That's correct, your Honor. 2 THE COURT: So just to be sure I understand, 3 there are no objections that you believe the Court needs to rule on at this time? 4 MR. OSBORNE: That is correct, your Honor. 5 01:39PM 6 THE COURT: All right. That being the case, 7 the Court will adopt and approve the final presentence 8 report without revision. 9 Now having finalized the presentence report, 01:40PM 10 and having had the benefit of the contents of that 11 report, Mr. Chanthalangsy, I am now in a position to 12 give full and final approval to your plea agreement in 13 this case. I do so based on a finding that the offense 14 of conviction here will adequately reflect the actual seriousness of your conduct and behavior. 15 01:40PM 16 So bottom line, what that means is that the sentence that the Court will impose at the end of this 17 18 hearing will be consistent with the plea agreement that 19 you and your attorney negotiated with the government. 20 So what I would like to cover from hereon out 01:40PM 21 would be as follows, sir. First, I would like to explain to you the various factors that the Court has 22 23 taken into consideration in determining what would be an 24 appropriate sentence for you in this case; then I am 25 01:41PM going to ask the attorneys whether they have any

recommendations or argument as to what they contend 1 2 would be an appropriate sentence, given the relevant 3 factors; and then, before stating its sentence and the reasons for it, I will give you an opportunity to make 4 any statement that you would like to make to the Court. 01:41PM 5 You're not obligated to make a statement, but I will 6 7 certainly give you that opportunity. 8 So with that said, let me explain how the Court -- the process that it has used to evaluate what 01:41PM 10 would be an appropriate sentence. As always is the 11 case, it is a two-step process. In step one, the Court 12 is obligated to apply the sentencing -- federal 13 sentencing guidelines to your case. That results in the 14 calculation of what we call the guideline range sentence, which simply means the sentence that, if you 15 01:42PM crunch the numbers, in the view of the United States 16 17 Sentencing Commission, that range of punishment would be 18 appropriate for you. 19 Now, that range is merely advisory. This Court 20 is not obligated or bound to sentence you to a so-called 01:42PM 21 guideline range sentence, but it must take the guideline 22 range into consideration. 23 So after calculating that range, we move to 24 step two. Step two involves a consideration of numerous 25 other factors. These factors are set out at a place in 01:43PM

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our code book known as Title 18 United States Code 1 2 Section 3553(a). That is simply the chapter and verse, 3 so to speak, of where we find these factors in our statute book; but because of that, these factors 4 sometimes are nicknamed or, for short, referred to as 5 the "3553(a) factors." 6 7 Now, I will explain more to you about what 8 those factors are when we get to step two; but just so 9 that you understand the process, the idea is that we 10 calculate the guideline range and then the Court 11 considers, applies, and weighs other factors to 12 determine whether a sentence within the guideline range 13 is appropriate or not. 14 If, applying these other factors, the Court believes that the guideline range is too harsh, then, as 15 16 your attorney is advocating for here, the Court has the 17 discretion to vary downward from the guideline range. 18 The opposite, however, is also true, that the 19 government's lawyer is advocating for. If the Court 20 were to determine that these other factors support 21 varying upward from the guideline range, because the 22 guideline range would be deemed to be not severe enough, 23 then the Court has that discretion as well, at least up 24 to the statutory maximum in this case. So that's how it 25 works, and let's begin at step one.

The guideline range, as you know, sir, is actually calculated in quite a bit of detail within the final presentence report, and for that reason I'm technically just going to adopt and incorporate that calculation by reference, but I do at least want to summarize it for you.

To calculate the guideline range, the Court needs to know two things. The first one is what we call the offense level, and the second thing is your criminal history category.

With regard to the offense level, possession of child pornography offenses have a starting point on the offense level of 18; and then the applicable guideline lists numerous potential enhancements that could apply if certain things are present in how the offense was committed, and it is not uncommon that many of those enhancements apply, and here there are several.

First of all, you've been assessed a two-level enhancement because the images of the child pornography included images of children who had not yet attained the age of 12. There is a four-level enhancement that has been applied as well because the images contained conduct that was of a sadistic or masochistic nature.

You've also, merely because you were using a computer to access these images, that fact alone is

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another two-level enhancement; and as pertinent here,
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         you've also been assessed with an enhancement based on
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         the number of images that were attained based on the
         forensic examination of the devices involved.
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                   According to the presentence report, there were
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         over 38,000 images using the calculation protocol that
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         is used and so the idea is that the more images, the
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         more enhancement, and the maximum enhancement is five.
         That is triggered when there are 600. You have
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         obviously many, many more times than that, so you
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         qualify for the maximum enhancement of five levels. If
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         we do the math, that gets you up to 31 so far.
                   Other chapters of the guidelines provide for
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         downward adjustments, and here the probation officer is
         recommending that you receive a two-level downward
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         adjustment because of your acceptance of responsibility;
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         and pursuant to what is contemplated in your plea
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         agreement, and if the government so moves, you can
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         receive a third level.
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                   Mr. Roberts?
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                   MR. ROBERTS:
                                 The government so moves, your
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         Honor.
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                   THE COURT: That motion is granted and so you
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         will, in fact, receive a total of three levels of
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         downward adjustment because of your acceptance of
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responsibility. So, again, doing the math, we're at a 28 on the offense level.

So we go to the second input, which is your criminal history category. That is all determined based on your prior convictions and how many points that they score. That's an easy calculation in your case because your criminal history scores zero points and so you are placed in the lowest criminal history category.

So now that we know that you're an offense level 28 and your criminal history category is a I, if you think of the guideline range as a table, then we're simply finding the intersection of those two inputs; and at the intersection here, I can tell you that the recommended, or what we say advisory range is as To a period of incarceration of between 78 and 97 months with a term of supervised release to follow which would range in length from five years and up to the remainder of your life. A fine is recommended to be imposed in the range of \$25,000 and up to as much as \$250,000. There has been a claim of restitution totaling, I believe, \$72,500. The guideline would provide for mandatory restitution in an amount that the Court finds to be appropriate.

There's also a special assessment that applies in every kind of case for \$100 and then there is another

1 quote/unquote mandatory special assessment that the Court must impose in the sum of \$5,000 in cases --2 3 sexual cases involving children, and the only exception to that is if the Court were to find that you're 4 indigent. So that is the guideline range. That is step 5 01:50PM 6 one. 7 We now move to step two. These 3553(a) factors 8 that I alluded to a moment ago requires this Court, 9 first of all, to look at the totality of the circumstances that surround your offense of conviction. 01:51PM 10 The Court must also -- and this is one of the reasons 11 12 why all these letters that have been submitted are so The Court must take into account your 13 important. 14 personal history, your background and your 15 characteristics. 01:51PM 16 The Court is also instructed to look to these sentences that have been imposed upon other defendants 17 18 who have been convicted of the same or substantially 19 similar offense and who have the same or substantially 20 similar criminal history. The idea there is that the 01:51PM 21 Court should avoid any unwarranted differences in the 22 sentences that are imposed upon otherwise similar 23 defendants. 24 Finally, the Court is required to bear in mind 25 all of the purposes and objectives for why we punish 01:52PM

people convicted of federal offenses in the first place. Here the idea is that the Court should craft and custom-tailor a sentence for each defendant that comes before it that is sufficient, but not greater than necessary, to meet and achieve those goals and purposes.

Congress has said that in this custom-tailoring approach that the final sentence that the Court comes up with should reflect several things. For example, a sentence should reflect the seriousness of the offense, a sentence should reflect and be in keeping with imposing proper respect for the law, a sentence should be just, a sentence should have a deterrent effect, and a sentence should serve to protect the public from you and any future crimes which you might otherwise commit.

So in looking at all of the materials that have been submitted to the Court and which the Court has reviewed, I have been mindful of those purposes of sentencing alongside these other 3553(a) factors that I have mentioned; and as I continue to keep an open mind as to what would be the most appropriate sentence, I'm now going to ask that the attorneys, understanding that those are the factors that we have to look to, I'm going to ask whether they have any particular recommendations or argument they would like to make.

And, Mr. Roberts, I'll ask you to go first.

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MR. ROBERTS: Thank your Honor.

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Your Honor, the government filed a motion for an upward variance in this case asking for a sentence of 120 months. I set out the reasons pretty, I think, clearly in the sentencing memo, the punch line being that this case should set a bar.

The offense conduct, although it is somewhat sophisticated, we could argue where in the range that should be. The child pornography does depict minors. We could argue where in the range that should be.

What truly stands out about this case, and I just won't belabor the point -- it's quite obvious -- this defendant's a drug dealer. We have, to my knowledge, never had a case, at least that I presented, or that I know about that's been presented, in which a child pornography, run-of-the-mill -- or not run-of-the-mill but, rather, online-based child pornography, nonhands-on, no criminal history, was also a drug dealer.

Because of that factor alone, I think this case should set the bar. There are aggravating factors outside any case such as this that we presented. The case by itself on child pornography is arguably comparable. It's not substantially different than any other online CP case that we present. The only factor

here is that Mr. Chanthalangsy is a drug dealer. 1 That's all I have, your Honor. 2 3 THE COURT: All right. I did have one question for you. At one place in the presentence report, it 4 describes the images portraying victims ranging in age 5 01:55PM from 1 to age 16 but then there are descriptions of 6 7 specific images that are all under, like, age 9. Do you 8 have any more information available to you as to where the focus or any predominant age group that was depicted 10 overall? 01:56PM 11 MR. ROBERTS: Where the average fell? No, your 12 I wish I could represent that to the Court, but off the top of my head, I do not. I would note that 13 14 there is a baby, an infant's chat room, that we did find 15 and that was something that stood out to me. But as far 01:56PM as where the average age is, I don't have that to report 16 to the Court. 17 18 THE COURT: So in other words, there are 19 several that are specifically identified -- as I said, I 20 think they are maybe 7 to 9 years old, something like 01:56PM 21 Are those representative, or do these images 22 truly run from 1 all the way up to 16? 23 MR. ROBERTS: Your Honor, when -- those 24 descriptions primarily come from when we're indicting 25 01:57PM the case and we're looking at our charging decisions and

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what we're going to present. I don't necessarily ask
the forensic examiner to get the worst of the worst, but
we are looking for prepubescent minor -- or images
depicting prepubescent minors and that's why all of
those are described -- do describe prepubescent minors.
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THE COURT: All right. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Osborne?

MR. OSBORNE: Your Honor, this particular case, as Mr. Roberts has suggested, does have a very unusual twist with regard to the drugs that are involved. This starts out with a five-count indictment. The first four counts deal with drugs; the last count deals with the possession of child pornography.

I would suggest to the Court, I'm going to address first the child pornography issue and then try to incorporate the drug analysis on the end.

Your Honor, with regard to the -- if this were a standard child pornography case, it's my intention that the Court would normally look at a Dorvee analysis to some extent; and when you're looking at the Dorvee analysis with respect to the presentence investigation report, Paragraphs 43, 44, and 45, which give you a combined enhancement of eight points, are normally applicable in every single case.

I would concede in this particular case that

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the number of images, which is 38,000, probably does justify and probably -- I would suggest to the Court that I could clearly understand why that particular five-point enhancement might occur. But under the Dorvee analysis, the other three enhancements, which increase the sentence by an additional eight points has been under extreme criticism because it's based on the congressional mandates, not based on empirical evidence that the sentencing commission would use to try to determine what is appropriate.

So under that analysis, your Honor, when I requested the sentence at 33 months, that is looking at the pornography case standing by its own; and then if

requested the sentence at 33 months, that is looking at the pornography case standing by its own; and then if you knock down the eight points without adding the additional -- excuse me -- which would include the additional five, that would get him to a Level 20, which would be 33 to 41 months. That's where I was suggesting the Court should look at this case.

I understand that this one -- and I've spoken with Dustin too. I've never seen these kind of facts before, either. So I can't tell the Court necessarily how the Court should look at this or view this, but I was trying to view this from the standpoint, what if all five counts had been drug counts as opposed to four counts of drugs and one count of child pornography.

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I would submit to the Court that if the Court
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         was analyzing those particular facts, it would be
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         completely appropriate to look at the dismissed counts
         when analyzing a range where to put this man with regard
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         to the range, but you normally wouldn't go outside of
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         that range based on those dismissed counts.
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                   THE COURT:
                               How would -- if the government --
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         if you and the government had presented a plea agreement
         to the Court where you also pled to one of the drug
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         counts, how would that have impacted the resulting
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         guideline range? Have you looked into that?
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                   MR. OSBORNE:
                                 I have not, your Honor.
                                                           That was
         done before I got on board, so --
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                               I mean, it would obviously affect
                   THE COURT:
         the upper end of the statutory maximum --
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                   MR. OSBORNE:
                                 Right.
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                   THE COURT: -- but it doesn't necessarily mean
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         that it would impact the guideline range.
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                   MR. OSBORNE: I don't think it would -- well, I
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         don't know if Diem would have any input, but I don't
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         believe that --
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                   THE COURT: Well, I was just curious whether
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         you had -- you were making that argument, so I was just
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         curious whether you had done that.
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                   MR. OSBORNE: Yeah, I did not.
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THE COURT: Okay.

MR. OSBORNE: Your Honor, these guidelines completely ignore the technological advances, and that's part of the Dorvee analysis that suggests that you can have a computer in every case.

As the Court has already mentioned, there's going to be a computer in almost every case. These are not Polaroid. We have a kind of a Polaroid guideline --well, excuse me, Polaroid congressional mandates, and they ignore the technological advances.

The only -- once again, the only one that I would suggest, it seems to be that somewhere around 2500 images may somewhat be a threshold to allow the five-point enhancement; it clearly exceeds that.

Judge, I would ask the Court to consider it under that analysis and allow it to be analyzed on the count that he's pleading to with the reduction of these point enhancements that the Court, I believe, would normally deem inappropriate without the regard of the congressional mandates.

Your Honor, with regard to the restitution, I would ask the Court to allow that restitution figure for the 7,000; and on behalf of my client, your Honor, he has asked me to request that he be allowed to be incarcerated in an SOMP facility which would offer the

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         SOTP program as well. He has indicated to me he does
         have a desire to change. This is not like him.
                                                            This is
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         totally out of his character.
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                   I would suggest to the Court, it's my
         understanding the Court's received nine letters from
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         Hongkham, Vieng, Kim, Bounmee, Phet, Dora, Jason, and
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         Brittany; and the thing that I get out of all those
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         letters, your Honor, is that it surprised all of them.
         They all said this is totally out of this man's
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         character.
                      They never saw anything like this coming,
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         and I would ask the Court to consider that when imposing
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         a sentence.
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                   It's my suggestion to the Court when you have a
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         family support network that stands behind a person, his
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         likelihood of success when he gets out is going to be
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         completely different than somebody that doesn't have a
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         support network.
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                   With regard to the fine, your Honor, I would
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         ask that it just be eliminated on the restitution.
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         Thank your Honor.
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                   THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much,
         Mr. Osborne.
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                   Well, Mr. Chanthalangsy, would you like to make
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         a statement?
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                   THE DEFENDANT: No, I do not.
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THE COURT: All right. Thank you, sir.

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Well, sir, as I explained earlier, it is a two-step process. We end step one with a guideline range of 78 to 97 months and then the Court is obligated to consider these other factors under Section 3553(a).

In nonhands-on child pornography cases, I always begin the 3553(a) analysis by explaining the Court's views about the 2G2.2 guideline. As this Court has expressed on numerous occasions, this Court has a policy disagreement with Section 2G2 for many of the reasons expressed by Mr. Osborne. The fact that these enhancements are not empirically based but congressionally mandated I think is, if not conclusively established, is certainly often a cited criticism.

The Court also has a fundamental problem in that with the passage of time and with the evolution of technology, the enhancements have become outdated and they tend to be applied in every case -- or many of them tend to be applied in every case, just because of the nature of the technology and the nature of the offense.

The Government prosecutes child pornography, and the fact that there's another enhancement because children are 12 years old, I mean, that seems to be present in almost every case, and it is to the point where the guideline no longer serves, nor is it capable

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of being applied, to separate the garden variety or vanilla-flavored offenses from the more serious or aggravating ways in which the crime can be committed. So that's why I have a policy disagreement with Section 2G2.2.

The bottom line is I think that many times, if not almost every time, it leads to a guideline range at the end of what I call step one that is artificially inflated such that when the Court begins to apply its 3553(a) analysis, it's starting that from a point that is much higher than it should be.

So the sentencing commission, back in 2012 -- and I believe Mr. Osborne referred to this study in his sentencing memorandum -- enveloped these same criticisms and made a proposal for a different rubric with which to assess truly aggravating versus typical offense conduct in these cases and so I have -- while that rubric requires the Court -- or would suggest that a Court should look at the circumstances that characterize the offense based on three things.

First of all, the Court would look at the content of the images, the Court would make findings about whether there was involvement in an Internet-type community where there was participation alongside other offenders, and then the Court is to look to whether

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there's any underlying history that's predatory in nature or sexually abusive in their past.
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And so I have applied that framework to the facts of this case, and my purpose in doing so is to try to determine whether in this case the guideline range enhancements overstate the seriousness of the particular attributes in this case.

So as to content, there's a lot of content here. 488 videos, 1600 still images. You do the math. Total images is over 38,000. So the Court finds that very aggravating, and I think Mr. Osborne rightfully concedes that that is an aggravating circumstance.

Also, Application Note 6(b)(ii) explains why, when there are videos in an offender's collection that are particularly long, why that is kind of a tip-off as to something that might be more aggravating than not. The kind of line that they use is five minutes in length, and there was at least one, perhaps two videos noted here to be longer than five minutes. One was longer -- as long as about 45 minutes, if I'm recalling correctly. So that's viewed as very aggravating as well.

Types of conduct depicted, while true that most of the time it involved sadistic and masochistic, and by that I mean penetration between an adult and a child,

it's not always the case, but it certainly was the case here, so I would designate that as typical but certainly not mitigating.

In terms of the ages, I think the general idea is that if the collection involves children who are on the younger end, if they're -- as opposed to closer to 16 that it's viewed as more aggravating the younger the child victim.

In this case it appears to have run the gamut between 1 and 16 years old, although there are certainly representative samples involving children who are under 9 years of age, or approximately 9 years of age, and that is certainly viewed as more aggravating than typical.

There's no particular evidence that the collection was organized per se, so that's viewed as a little bit mitigating. The defendant maintained this collection for approximately three years. I'd find that to be typical.

As I will explain in a moment, the collection was accessed through or perhaps protected by special online protections and password technologies. That's viewed as a little bit more aggravating and sophisticated. So on balance, the content in this particular case is certainly viewed more aggravating

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than typical.

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Item number two, participation in an Internet community. This Court frequently, but not in every case, sees what we call peer-to-peer sharing networks where that is the offender's source of pornography. This involves passive distribution, and it involves an open community. That is viewed as more aggravating than people who are not hooked up in a peer-to-peer format.

But the next step above that is whenever an offender participates in a closed Internet community; and what I mean by closed is that it's either password-protected or you have to pay for access to the images, and that was the case here.

Here Mr. Chanthalangsy was accessing this pornography, at least in part, in what is known as the dark web. He was paying for access to images through Bitcoin virtual currency. The viewing was password-protected and restricted.

It also involved access to chat rooms, where other offenders lurked and posted content and presumably had discussions. And in these online forums such as he was accessing, now, those are categorized; and whatever one's perverted mind may desire to see, there's likely to be a category for those sorts of interests or fetishes.

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The Court had an opportunity in another case,

<u>United States versus Jean</u>, in which there was a lengthy
opinion that informed the Court's knowledge about the
dark web and its uses and about how you go to these
different pages on these sites by category based on what
the fetish is.

The Court finds -- bottom line, the Court finds the defendant's use of the dark web and Bitcoin to pay for access to be very aggravating; but beyond that, according to the presentence report, one of the interested websites that Mr. Chanthalangsy had visited involved child pornography that was dedicated to infants and to babies, and the Court finds that particularly sick.

The third category is the defendant's prior history of abusive relationships. The Court is not aware of any such prior history and so it finds that third category to be mitigating.

So the first thing, the content, that is more aggravating than typical, I would say substantially so, for the reasons that I have said. The second thing is was the participation in the Internet community. The answer is yes; and for the reasons that I have stated, the facts here would suggest that the participation on these facts is viewed as particularly aggravating. And

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then we have the third factor, which, there's no prior abuse, and that is viewed as mitigating.

When you average all that out and weigh it out, and compare that to the enhancements that have been applied, if you take the 2G2.2 approach, the Court finds that the total number of enhancements that the guideline comes up with is certainly a fair characterization of the enhancements that should apply over the baseline, or typical sort of cases that we see, if not more.

So this may be the very first case where the Court has not found a reason to grant a variance when it compares the proposed rubric for looking at these cases with the 2G2.2 analysis, but nevertheless, those are the Court's findings.

So now let's look at some of the more traditional and straightforward factors under 3553(a). There are both additional aggravating factors, as well as numerous mitigating factors. First, sticking with the child pornography, again, the Court here has somewhat of a concern that the 2G2.2 analysis may very well understate the seriousness of the offense conduct here for the reasons that I have described, particularly those reasons associated with the use of the dark web to access these images and pay for it with Bitcoin currency and that sort of thing.

1 But the circumstances that surround the offense of conviction here also include drug distribution. 2 3 fact, the origin of the criminal investigation here started out as an investigation into drug trafficking. 4 It seems that apparently unbeknownst to his family, 5 02:19PM Mr. Chanthalangsy was a criminal on the dark web and 6 7 that his -- one of his main fortes was in acquiring 8 drugs and perhaps even selling drugs over the dark web. 9 We also know for sure that there were at least 10 02:20PM two deliveries of methamphetamine that were made and 11 numerous illicit contraband drugs during the seizure at 12 his house, upon execution of the search warrant. 13 He was a drug dealer, and whether or not he 14 pled to that, whether or not that is an offense of conviction, it is relevant conduct and it is part of the 15 02:20PM 16 circumstances that surround the offense of conviction; 17 and the Court views those circumstances, even though he 18 was not convicted of them, to be a very aggravating 19 fact. 20 Turning to the mitigating factors, there are 02:21PM 21 numerous mitigating factors. I think the one that the 22 Court gives considerable weight to is the fact that Mr. Chanthalangsy is a first-time offender. He has zero 23 24 criminal history points. And, where appropriate, the 25 Court believes that people with no prior criminal 02:21PM

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history are deserving of a break and a second chance and
so that fact alone is entitled to significant weight in
a mitigating fashion.
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As Mr. Osborne pointed out, the Court also finds, and based on the letters that it has received, that Mr. Chanthalangsy, beside for his criminal activities committed in the dark, when he's out in the daylight and around his family and his friends and at his job, he's a very well-liked, respected person who certainly is capable of being a productive member of society. He's certainly someone that is very well-loved by his family. He has lots of family support.

I agree with Mr. Osborne that all of that should be combined, and we have to bear in mind that Mr. Chanthalangsy should not be -- his entire life should not be defined by this criminal activity that brought him here before the Court and, as well, considering the fact that he has lots of support not only now but support that will be there when he gets out from the Bureau of Prisons, and the Court does believe that that is important in helping an offender go on to lead an otherwise law-abiding life.

The Court also credits as mitigating that

Mr. Chanthalangsy came to this country as an immigrant

from Laos when he was 3 or 4 years old. The conditions

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and circumstances were very harsh and that he has overcome much and that he has much to be proud of in how he has succeeded prior to this setback in society here. So all of that is viewed as mitigating.

What I think the bottom line here is there are two parts to Mr. Chanthalangsy. He had the part of him that all of his friends, all of his family knew; and then there were his activities on the dark web.

In the Court's opinion that I referenced earlier, United States versus Jean, the Court went into quite a bit of detail explaining what it had learned during the course of that case about the dark web and about the origins of the onion router and how that actually started off as an alternative, below-the-surface website. It was actually started by the United States naval service, and it was a government operated, but then after a period of time, it kind of became commandeered; and although there continued to remain legitimate purposes of the dark web, it has been overrun and now, without a doubt, its primary purpose is to allow criminals to engage in criminal activity over the Internet in complete anonymity, and it is a very frightening thing when you realize everything that is available out there.

There are literally resources where you can

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pull up a menu and order whatever drug you want.
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   Whether that be to consume, whether that be to purchase
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   and sell, it is a very scary thing. It is also the
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   primary source where very sick people go to view child
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   pornography, the sort of child pornography that is not
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   perverse enough to view on the surface level, though.
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            So all manner of criminal activity is committed
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   on the dark web, and any actor that is going there and
   has the sophistication of this Bitcoin technology that
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   was seized from Mr. Chanthalangsy is just kind of
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   amazing in this Court's estimation. How he could be
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   doing that and having that sort of level of
   sophistication, engaging in this type of criminal
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   conduct and his family, many of whom are here today,
   just would have no idea of it, the Court finds all of
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   that interesting and amazing and unfortunate.
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            So for all of those reasons, Mr. Osborne, the
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   Court is going to have to deny your motion for a
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   downward variance. However, Mr. Roberts, given that
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   Mr. Chanthalangsy is a first-time offender and given
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   that the guideline range does go up to as high as 97
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   months, the Court is likewise going to deny your motion
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   for an upward variance. The Court believes that the
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   upper end of the guideline range is the best and most
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   appropriate sentence for Mr. Chanthalangsy.
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Having made that review of the 3553(a) factors, Mr. Chanthalangsy, the Court will impose judgment as follows: Sir, it is the judgment of this Court that you are to be committed to the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons for a term of 92 months on Count Five of the indictment. The Court will recommend to the Bureau of Prisons that Mr. Chanthalangsy be designated to a facility nearest his family here in Northwest Arkansas.

The Court will also make a recommendation to the Bureau of Prisons that at an appropriate point during Mr. Chanthalangsy's stay that he be designated to a Bureau of Prisons facility that offers sex offender treatment treatment, program and treatment. There's kind of a particular point during their stay and depending on how close they are to discharge whenever they do that; but whatever the appropriate point in time is, the Court certainly feels that that would be appropriate.

Upon release from imprisonment, the defendant shall be placed on supervised release for a period of 15 years. Within 72 hours of release from custody of the Bureau of Prisons, the defendant shall report in person to the probation office in the district to which the defendant is released. While on supervised release, the

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defendant shall not commit any federal, state, or local crimes. He shall be prohibited from possessing a firearm or other dangerous device. He shall not possess a controlled substance, and he shall comply with the mandatory drug testing provisions and DNA collection provisions found at Title 18 United States Code Section 3583(d).

The defendant shall comply with all applicable local, state, and federal sex offender registration requirements. The defendant shall further comply with all the standard conditions of supervised release.

Those were set forth, sir, in your plea agreement; they will be restated in your judgment and commitment paperwork.

In addition, the defendant shall comply with the following special conditions. Number one, if deemed necessary, the defendant shall submit to any means then utilized by the United States Probation Office to track his whereabouts or location at any time. Number two, the defendant shall have no unsupervised contact with minors. Number three, the defendant shall submit his person, residence, place of employment, vehicle, papers, computer, or other electronic communication or data storage devices or media or effects of any related kind to a search to be conducted by the United States

Probation Office at any reasonable time and in any reasonable manner based on any reasonable suspicion that a violation of any condition of supervised release might thereby be disclosed.

Number four, except for purposes of employment, the defendant shall not possess, use, or have access to a computer or any other type of electronic device that has Internet or photographic storage capabilities without the prior and advance notice and approval of the United States Probation Office.

Reasonable requests by the defendant for such approval ordinarily should not be denied, provided that the defendant allows the U.S. probation office to install Internet monitoring software, that the defendant pays for that software, and that the defendant additionally submits to random searches of his computers and electronic devices and peripherals by the probation office.

Number five, the defendant shall submit to inpatient or outpatient mental health evaluation, counseling, testing and/or treatment, all with an emphasis on sex offender treatment as may be deemed necessary and as directed by the United States Probation Office.

With regard to restitution, the Court has

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reviewed the restitution claims of the victims that have 1 2 been submitted by their attorneys. Restitution is 3 mandatory in these types of cases. The Court believes that in determining an appropriate amount for 4 restitution, that while that is often difficult to 5 02:32PM ascertain, the Court finds that here the parties have 6 7 agreed that restitution in the amount of \$1,000 per 8 victim would be appropriate; and based on the Court's review of the materials and information submitted by the victims' attorneys, the Court believes that that amount 02:32PM 10 of restitution is reasonable and so the Court will award 11 12 restitution to each of the seven victims identified in the presentence report. That's \$1,000 each for the 13 14 seven victims. In arriving at that decision, the Court has taken into account the Paroline factors. 15 02:32PM 16 With regard to a fine, and in recognition of 17 the restitution obligation here, the Court finds that 18 the defendant does not have the ability to pay a 19 guideline range fine, and the Court would prefer that 20 monetary obligations be paid in the form of restitution 02:33PM 21 anyway, so no fine is going to be imposed. 22 A special assessment in the sum of \$100 is 23 required and that will be assessed. The \$5,000 special assessment under Title 18 U.S. Code Section 3014 is 24 25 mandatory, but here the Court finds that the defendant 02:33PM

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         is indigent and so that assessment will not be imposed.
                   So, sir, you have a total of $7100 worth of
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         financial obligations. Those are technically due and
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         payable immediately; but to the extent that you cannot
         afford to make payment in full up front, then you are
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         required to make payments as follows:
                                                  If not paid
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      7
         immediately, any unpaid financial penalties shall be
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         paid by the defendant during his term of imprisonment at
         a rate of up to 50 percent of the defendant's available
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         funds, in accordance with the Bureau of Prisons Inmate
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         Financial Responsibility Program.
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                   During any period of residential reentry
         placement, those payments shall be equal to 10 percent
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         of the defendant's gross monthly income.
         payment of any remaining balance shall become a
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         condition of supervised release and shall be paid in
         monthly installments of $250, or 15 percent of the
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         defendant's net monthly household income, whichever is
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         greater, with the entire balance to be paid in full not
         later than one month prior to the end of the period of
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         supervised release.
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                   Mr. Osborne, are you aware of any legal reason
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         why the sentence should not be imposed as stated?
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                   MR. OSBORNE: No, your Honor.
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                   THE COURT: Mr. Roberts?
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                   MR. ROBERTS: No, your Honor. Thank the Court
         for accepting our agreement.
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                   THE COURT:
                               That's fine.
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                   Very well. The sentence will be imposed as
                  Mr. Roberts, what about the remaining counts of
         stated.
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         the indictment?
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                   MR. ROBERTS: The government would move to
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         dismiss the remaining counts, your Honor.
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                   THE COURT: All right. That motion will be
         granted.
                   Counts, I believe it's One, Two, Three, and
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         Four will be dismissed.
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                   The Court has previously entered a preliminary
         order of forfeiture that relates to various
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         electronic -- I'm not sure how to characterize these.
         They are stated in the preliminary order and the final
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         order involves the computers and access to the Internet
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         in terms of using the Bitcoin currency. Those devices
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         are the subject of the preliminary forfeiture.
      19
         Court finds the form of the final order of forfeiture to
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         be appropriate and that all the prerequisites to the
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         entry of this order have been met and, therefore, the
         Court will enter the final order at this time and ask
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         the clerk to publish it to the docket.
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                   Mr. Chanthalangsy, the last thing that I need
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         to cover with you are your appeal rights. You do have
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         the right to appeal your underlying conviction in this
         case but really only on the fairly narrow grounds where
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         you might contend that your guilty plea was somehow
         involuntary or the byproduct of a fundamental defect in
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         the proceedings. You do, however, obviously have the
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         right to appeal the sentence that the Court just
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                   The real takeaway message for you is that
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         regardless of why or on what basis you may seek to
         appeal, there is a time limit for doing so.
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         limit is 14 days. That begins to run on the date that
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         the Court files the judgment in your case to the docket.
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                   There's a filing fee that goes along with that,
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         but the Court can waive the filing fee if you cannot
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         afford to pay it. You also have the right to be
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         represented by counsel on appeal, and if you cannot
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         afford to retain an attorney for that purpose, the Court
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         will appoint an attorney to represent you on appeal.
      18
                   Now, I know that Mr. Osborne will visit with
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         you further about appeal issues, but I want to make sure
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         that before you leave here today that you at least
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         understand your basic appeal rights as I've just
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         explained them.
                           Do you?
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                   THE DEFENDANT:
                                   Yes.
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                   THE COURT: All right. Very well.
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         conclusion of this hearing, Mr. Chanthalangsy will be
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remanded to the custody of the United States Marshals
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         Service pending designation and transfer to Bureau of
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         Prisons. Is there anything further today from the
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         government?
                   MR. ROBERTS: No, your Honor. Thank you.
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                   THE COURT: Mr. Osborne?
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                   MR. OSBORNE: No, your Honor.
                   THE COURT: All right. We're adjourned.
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                                                               Thank
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         you.
                   (Proceedings adjourned at 2:37 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER

I, Dana Hayden, Federal Official Realtime Court Reporter, in and for the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas, do hereby certify that pursuant to Section 753, Title 28, United States Code that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the stenographically reported proceedings held in the above-entitled matter and that the transcript page format is in conformance with the regulations of the Judicial Conference of the United States.

Dated this 16th day of February 2018.

Dana Hayden

Dana Hayden, &CR, RMR, CRR Federal Official Court Reporter